

THE GREAT QUESTION. Can I better provide for my family, than by spending a small portion of my income for a Policy on my life?

30,000 Persons have insured in the ETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD, CONN.

THE principle of LIFE INSURANCE has become so well demonstrated, that it is hardly necessary at this day to go into an argument in its support. Every individual who has a family of dear ones dependent upon his existence, is in fact, overlooking, if not violating, one of the most important duties of life, in not guarding them against want, and protecting them from poverty, should death deprive them of his support and assistance.

THE ETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO. is most cordially recommended for the carrying out of these desires. The Company has been in existence for FORTY YEARS in the world.

Capital of over \$4,500,000 stands as one of the solid reliable institutions of the nation and offers positively the best inducement for LIFE INSURANCE in the world.

JOHN E. SPEARMAN, Agent, Market Street, between 21 and 31, Wilmington, N. C. 103-21aw-wt.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held at Tarboro, N. C., at 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, 15th May, 1867.

NOTICE. CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION for three shares of the Capital Stock of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company.

Important to Mariners. The Lighthouse Board has published a pamphlet containing a list, corrected up to the 1st of January last, of the beacons, buoys, stakes, and other day marks.

PROFESSOR OF COLORED MEN. The Detroit Advertiser publishes an account of a colored man of that city, who has accumulated property worth from \$3,000 to \$10,000.

Bed Bugs, according to a lady correspondent, have a great aversion to salt. She writes that the article and place infested with bed-bugs are washed with salt water, and the crevices in which the vermin hide are filled with it.

Senator Nye, owing to ill health, will not be able to visit the South for some time. How to make a jam, crowd twenty fashionably-dressed ladies into one omnibus.

No June, it is said, is so popular, yet so hard to catch, as for June. Mr. Beecher's novel will be called "Norwood, or Village Life in New England."

From Emerson's "May Day," in press, by Ticknor & Fields.

Where shall we keep the holiday, And only meet the evening May? Too strait and low our cottage doors, And all unmet our carpet floors.

As poured the flood of the ancient sea Spilling over mountain chains, Benighted forests as buds the sedge, Easter morning, to the hills, the dale.

CHILDHOOD. BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE. 'T was said, yet sweet to listen To the soft wind's gentle swell, And think we hear the music

There are many dreams of gladness! From the dream of childhood, And from the tomb of feeling, Old thoughts come thronging fast:

Like the brightest buds of summer They have fallen from the stem; Yet still it is a lovely dream, To fade from earth like them.

How many a loving heart utters the refrain of the following lines, "don't stay long!" There is nothing of poetry in the phraseology, but there is in the touching manner in which the words frequently find voice in the "yearning tenderness"

And as she clasps her small white hands, How often, like a summer sigh, Or a sweet pleading song, She whispers, with a parting kiss, "Beloved one, don't stay long."

It's almost always on her lip, Her faintest parting words, Sweet as the fragrance from rose leaves, And lingering in the memory, Like songs of summer birds.

And in his heart they nestle warm, He stays not till she veils her eyes, And her fond eyes are hid, In tears which she has shed, Beneath each veiling lid.

And oh, how many hearts are kept In restless waiting, for the day, When they shall hear some dear lips, Those sweet words—"don't stay long."

A Mortifying Slip.—A disappointed bride, The Chicago "Times" states that a few evenings since there was a large and select assemblage at St. Paul's Church in that city to witness a marriage ceremony.

Some women paint their faces, and then weep because it doesn't make them beautiful. They raise a hue—and cry. Punch humbly hopes it will not be necessary to suspend the corpus as well as the habes in Ireland.

They are prosecuting the dog war with great vigor in Chicago. Already 5,832 have been slaughtered this season. Bishop Johns is in Norfolk. Yesterday he administered the right of confirmation in both Episcopal churches in Portsmouth.

STATE NEWS. HEADQUARTERS, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLOTTE, S. C., April 27, 1867. SPECIAL ORDER, No. 28.

The election for Mayor and Councilmen, and for Trustees of the Academy of New Bern, North Carolina, appointed to be held, by the Act of Incorporation, on the first Monday in May next, is hereby suspended.

The following appointments are announced for the City of New Bern, North Carolina: John H. Washington, Esq., Mayor of the City, (present incumbent).

MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL. First Ward, A. H. Foster, to fill an original vacancy. Second Ward, A. H. Seymour, vice Alexander Justice, whose term of office expires.

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APPOINTED COLLECTOR.—John Crane, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth North Carolina District, has finally received his commission in spite of the efforts of unscrupulous parties to induce the President to withhold it.

The late case against Colonel Nelson and Lieutenant Brand, indicted for the murder of Mr. Gordon, in Jamaica, elicited from Chief Justice Cockburn, who presided at the trial, a lengthy discussion of Martial Law—its application and limits under the law of England.

He professed himself shocked and alarmed at the loose definitions which are commonly received, and thought it high time that they were brought to the test of a judicial interpretation. He contended that there is a broad distinction to be made at the outset between a rebel in arms and a lawless individual in any way amenable to martial law.

The trial of the Earl of Lancaster, in the reign of Edward II., was not a case of martial law, although irregular. There may be some doubt about the Wat Tyler insurgents, in the reign of Richard II., but it was thought necessary to obtain an act of indemnity.

In the reign of Henry IV. and Henry VI. there were frequent irregular executions; but the first instance of martial law, in its modern sense, was the prosecution, after the battle of Stoke, of the wealthy adherents of the rebel rebellion, Henry VII., however, wanted many more than blood, and very few were executed.

The trials were illegal throughout. The rebellion was suppressed, and it was certain that you could not bring men to trial under martial law after rebellion had been suppressed.

In the reign of Edward VI. the disaffected were in the habit of raising the villages by the sound of church bells, and according to a proclamation contained in Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials, this attempt to muster men in arms was forbidden under pain of death, to be executed by the authority of law martial, whereby no delay should be permitted as in other cases.

This was a strong proclamation, but it was entirely ultra vires for the crown to have dealt with these offences otherwise than by the ordinary law. The establishment of martial law, in its modern sense, was the prosecution, after the battle of Stoke, of the wealthy adherents of the rebel rebellion, Henry VII., however, wanted many more than blood, and very few were executed.

Another proclamation was issued in the reign of Queen Mary, in which martial law was threatened against those who imported heretical works; and, if Hume was to be believed, this example was followed by Queen Elizabeth, who proclaimed that those who imported bulls or traitorous works from Rome should be punished with death under martial law. Again, upon a representation from the citizens of London, concerning apprehended riots, the Queen issued a proclamation, authorizing the establishment of martial law, and the execution under it of all rioters, and declaring, with an extraordinary stretch of assumed power, that persons who were leading vagrant lives, and could not give a good account of themselves, should be hung up.

This was an entirely unconstitutional proceeding. James I. and Charles I. issued commissions for courts martial, but the Petition of Right pronounced these commissions unlawful, and solemnly asserted that no English subject was to be subjected to martial law.

This doctrine has never since been contradicted in practice. "The Chief Justice added, that having examined every instance in English history in which martial law has been referred to or proclaimed, he could find no such thing as martial law used for the purpose of punishing a subject for a civil offence, or for the purpose of punishing a subject for a civil offence, or for the purpose of punishing a subject for a civil offence.

Decorating the Graves of the Confederate Dead. The 26th of April being the day appointed in Georgia for decorating the graves of the Confederate dead, Friday last was observed in that way throughout the State.

At Augusta, where the exercises were more closed, the ladies formed in procession, each bearing a floral offering, and marched to the cemetery, where the memorial wreaths were deposited on the graves. In Columbus the proceedings commenced by an address commemorating the Revolution, and followed it up on Sunday, dedicating a house of God, and forgetting that he is commanded to keep holy the Sabbath day.

Our enterprising neighbors, Messrs. Brown & Co., inform us that they have just shipped twenty bbls. flour, the first sent by the trade from Hillsboro' since the war; they have been bringing it heretofore from the North. In our view the price of flour here still remains too high to encourage sending it abroad; but the day when this could profitably be done has been long looked for, and we may hope that this is the beginning of the old trade with the eastern shore.

LITERARY BOARD.—Gov. Worth has summoned the literary board of the State to meet here on the 15th. It is composed of the following gentlemen: Col. S. D. Pool, Rev. C. H. Wiley and Maj. H. W. Husted.

There are four hundred and eighty-nine scholars at the Presbyterian Sunday schools in Richmond. Edwin Booth had a great ovation in Providence last Friday night. The receipts were \$1,540.

General Order No. 10.—Its Operation and Application. The following order has been issued by Gen. Sickles:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLOTTE, S. C., April 27, 1867. SPECIAL ORDER, No. 10.

In reply to letters received at these Headquarters, asking information as to the operation in particular cases of General Order No. 10, current series from these Headquarters, I am directed by the Commanding General to state, that the provisions of the order will be interpreted and enforced by the Courts. The order is to be deemed and taken as an Ordinance having the sanction and authority of the United States, for the regulation of certain civil affairs therein specified with in so much of the territory occupied by the military force of the United States, lately the theatre of war, as is embraced within the Second Military District created by Act of Congress.

Although some of the former political relations of the inhabitants are in abeyance, their private relations, their persons and property, and their remedies for wrongs remain unaltered, within the cognizance of the local tribunals, and subject to the laws of the provisional government hitherto in force in the territory.

Among the consequences necessarily incident to the military authority established by Congress, and which must be observed by the subjects of that authority, is established, is the appointment and control of the civil agents by the military force, and so far as these regulations concern the ordinary civil relations of the inhabitants, they will not be deemed to be in conflict with the proper civil officers in the usual course of procedure.

It will not be convenient to respond to particular inquiries made by citizens as to the interpretation and application of these regulations, in company with the military force, and when addressed to the General Commanding by the Appellate Courts of Law and Equity.

A Duel and its Consequences. The Havana correspondent of the New York Times relates the following: An amusing duel took place yesterday afternoon between two colored men. It originated in a remark made by one of the parties on seeing a lady come out of church. The lady was unknown to the person making the remark, but happened to be the other's wife. A slap in the face was the consequence, and a challenge came soon after.

He smiled with considerable self-satisfaction as he made the ridiculously modest reply. "I am one of those who think that office should seek the man, not man the office."

Another Atrocious Murder in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon Mrs. Magilton, aged 62 years, was found murdered at her residence in Shippen street, above Thirteenth. Her throat was cut with a razor, and seven contused wounds were on her head and face.

THE RAZOR has been identified as the property of Winmore. It is supposed that the unexpected return of the husband prevented Winmore from plundering the house.

Winmore was a soldier in the late war, and was in debt to the tavern keeper where he boarded. He was anxious to obtain money to emigrate to Montana.

His German paper describes Count Bismarck thus: "His speeches are very unorthodox in style, and his voice is sharp and grating. When excited he loses the thread of his discourse, and not unfrequently commits faults of grammar and construction."

Food for the South. A Washington letter writer says that the purchase and distribution of the supplies authorized by Congress in its appropriation of half a million of dollars to the starving people of the South has been commenced by Colonel Eaton, who has been selected by the Freedmen's Bureau for that duty.

More Confederate Histories. General Joseph E. Johnston, late of the Confederate army, is preparing a history of his campaigns. Jefferson Davis will, of course, be handled vigorously, and the work will embrace, in addition to a record of battles and marches, a philosophical view of the military and political situation.

General Lee is also busy at a review of his campaigns, which a New York publisher is to take in hand, paying him, it is reported about ten per cent. on the sales.

Senator Dixon at Home.—His Speech in Reply to an Address of Welcome. On Saturday last Senator Dixon returned to his home in Hartford, Conn., and was honored with a formal welcome. In reply to a brief address from Mayor Chapman, Senator Dixon rehearsed the history of legislation for the past two years, saying he saw at an early day a purpose on the part of the Radicals to continue a state of division as long as their party purposes might require, and he determined, at whatever cost, to resist it.

The late act of Congress, he says, has established a complete despotism over the South, and that, too without necessity or excuse. He said he was not sure Beverly Johnson was right in voting for the bill, on the ground that if it were not passed still worse outrages would be inflicted upon the Southern States. The South is absolutely powerless and must submit. In reply to the future Senator Dixon said that measures are already proposed by the Radical party. The first was to create a black party at the South; to embody in one organized mass the whole black race, and in another to cast their vote against the whites. The second was a conflict of parties in a line of color. Apparent measures of distinction are now traveling in the South. They may possibly deny the purpose, but the certain effect of their teaching is this: What a horrible idea of races! a conflict of races would be certain to ensue, and the black race as well as the white race would be cruelly injured—and all for the purpose of extending for a few years the lease of power now in the hands of disunion Radicals. This is one of their measures which should be rebuked by the whole North, it has virtually been at your recent elections.

The other avowed measure, which is certainly pressed at the next session, is the threatened legislation of Congress to control and shape the right of suffrage at the Northern States. Two bills have already been introduced into the Senate of the United States to establish what is called universal suffrage in the whole North, in addition to a bill introduced by Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, which was introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts. Do you say Mr. Sumner is a theorist—not practical? But what will you say of Mr. Wilson? A more thoroughly practical man does not exist. Heatmaps nothing which he does not believe he can carry out. Both these Senators will push this measure with all their power. Both believe in the constitutional power of Congress to enact suffrage laws for Connecticut and other States. So both have declared in debate in the Senate. In my opinion, they have a fair chance of success, and it would not surprise me much, as I was surprised by the passage of the unconstitutional Military bill, to see our State elections controlled by act of Congress, and this old Commonwealth, which has her own suffrage laws more than a century before the Federal Government existed, made to bow in humble submission to the mandates of the Radical majority in Congress. If you think such an apprehension unfounded, look at what has been already done, and judge from that what may be expected in the future. If I had told you a year ago that the existing Military Reconstruction bill would be passed in less than a year, you would have thought me attempting to impose on your credulity. Not twenty members of Congress then thought their vote in its favor a possibility, and yet it has the entire vote. So I predict it will very probably be passed with the Suffrage bill of the Massachusetts Senators. The party of progress will reach that position in the course of a year, and those who do not keep pace with them will be denounced as traitors and copperheads.

It has been decided not to build the Lindell Hotel, recently destroyed by fire at St. Louis.

Business is as dull in England as in this country. All the manufacturing districts are complaining.

The Wescott House, at La Crosse, Wis., was burned on Monday. The loss is \$20,000, with an insurance of \$10,000.

The banking house of Plunkett & Applegar, at New York, was robbed of \$2,000 on Saturday night.

"I hate to hear people talking behind one's back," as the robber said, when the constable was chasing him, and crying "Stop thief!"

The Swedish man-of-war Gefle has come to New York for the purpose of further instructing her seamen in the art of practical seamanship.

The New Orleans board of underwriters have appropriated two thousand dollars for the relief of the country planters of Louisiana.

The New Orleans Crescent denies the statement that ex-Mayor Monroe and family of that city, had gone to Canada, and says they still remain in New Orleans.

Mrs. General Gaines is about to erect in New York a residence which, it is said, will surpass in any respect any yet built in that city.

In the little State of Rhode Island there are one hundred and sixty-six villages containing from one hundred to one thousand inhabitants.

The London papers have been sold by a speech originating in "Wigwam Junction," and purporting to be the maiden effort of John Morrissey in Congress.

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The forthcoming report respecting the public debt will show a decrease of over seven millions since the last of March, besides a large amount of coin on hand.

Over the entrance to the hall where the French court concerts are held is the announcement that "You must not look at the Emperor through an opera glass."

The St. Louis board of health expect to spend \$105,000 during the ensuing year, (exclusive of street cleaning,) in order to keep the city in a healthful condition.

ERRORS OF YOUTH. A GENTLEMAN who suffered from years from the effects of youthful indiscretion, and all the effects of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the simple remedy which he has found, the simple remedy which he has found, the simple remedy which he has found.

JOHN B. OGDEN, New York, N. Y. 42 Cedar st., New York, 10-ly.

MARRIED. In this city, on the 80th ult., by Rev. Mr. Terry, Mr. MATTHEW LASPINSKY to Miss ANN M. CARPENTER.

In this city, on the 25th April, by Rev. H. L. Singleton, Mr. JOHN BREMER to Miss MARGARET WELLMER, both of this city.